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有振幅调制光束经锯齿光阑的衍射特性

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摘要:用惠更斯-菲涅耳衍射积分对有振幅调制光束经锯齿光阑的衍射作了研究,并与经圆孔硬边光阑的衍射作了 计算比较。另外讨论了锯齿光阑参数对有振幅调制光束衍射特性的影响。结果表明,锯齿光阑有较大的填充因子,能抑 制轴上光强的衍射调制,并降低横向光强分布的不均匀性。

关键词: 激光光学; 有振幅调制光束; 锯齿光阑; 衍射调制

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D iffraction of laser beams with amplitude modulations passing serrated apertures

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Abstract Based on the Huygens Fresnel diffraction integral, the diffraction of laser beams with an pliude modulations passing serrated apertures is studied and compared with hard edged circular apertures numerically. Furthermore, the effect of aperture parameters on the diffraction characteristics of laser beams with an pliude modulations is also analyzed. It is shown that while maintaining a relatively large fill factor, the use of serrated apertures can suppress the diffraction modulations of axial intensity and reduce the nonuniform ity of transversal intensity distributions.

Key words laser optics, laser beams with an plitude modulations, servated apertures, diffraction modulation

引 言

众所周知,光束经硬边光阑衍射后存在大幅度的 衍射调制,并且近场的光强分布很不均匀。这种菲 涅耳衍射调制和不均匀的光强分布在高功率激光器系 统中是应当避免的。例如,由于高峰值光强调制引起 的非线性自聚焦可能出现在高功率超短脉冲光束传输 的介质中,会损坏介质;在激光聚变中,衍射调制也是 应尽量避免的^[2]。对此,已提出了多种方法例如超高 斯型的软边光阑以及锯齿光阑来减小菲涅耳衍射调 制,产生较均匀的横向光强分布,并有较高的填充因 子^[3~5]。由于锯齿光阑的抗损伤阈值高,并且由于它 的孔状结构而不影响光路的调整,在高功率激光系统 中已获得应用。作者以在高功率激光系统中可能出现 的有振幅调制光束^[67]为例,用惠更斯 菲涅耳衍射积 分对有振幅调制光束经锯齿光阑的衍射作了研究,并 与经圆孔硬边光阑的衍射作了计算比较。结果表明,

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锯齿光阑有较大填充因子,能抑制轴上光强的衍射调制,并降低横向光强分布的不均匀性。此外,还讨论了 锯齿光阑参数对有振幅调制光束衍射特性的影响。

1 理论分析

文献[6]中给出了在高斯型随机位相畸变假设 下,有振幅调制和位相畸变光束在直角坐标下的场分 布公式。这一公式在柱坐标系下可写为:

 $J_{1}(r_{b}, r_{3}, z = 0) = I \exp\{-[r_{1}^{2} + r_{2}^{2} - 2r_{1}r_{2}\cos(\theta_{1} - \theta_{2})]\sigma_{p}^{2}/L_{p}^{2}\} + \sigma_{a}^{2}\exp\{-(1/L_{a}^{2} + \sigma_{p}^{2}/L_{p}^{2})[r_{1}^{2} + r_{2}^{2} - 2r_{1}r_{2}\cos(\theta_{1} - \theta_{2})]\}$ (1)

式中, L_a 和 L_p 分别表示振幅调制和位相畸变的尺度, σ_a^2 为光强调制强度, σ_p^2 为位相误差幅度。通常, I远大于噪声光强 σ_a^2 。计算中设在 z=0处 I具有高斯分 布: $I = \exp[-(r_1^2 + r_2^2) \ell w_0^2]$ (2) 式中, w_0 为光束的束腰宽度。

现只考虑有振幅调制光束,于是令 $\sigma_p^2 = 0$,得到:

$$J_1(r_b, r_2, z = 0) = I + \sigma_a^2 \exp\{-[r_1^2 + r_2^2 -$$

$$2r_1r_2\cos(\theta_1 - \theta_2)] / L_a^2 \}$$
(3)

在 L_a 很大的条件下, 由泰勒展开可把有振幅调制光束的互强度表示为:

 $J_1(r_1, r_2, z = 0) = \exp[-(r_1^2 + r_2^2) \hbar w_0^2] -$

 $(\sigma_a^2 \mathcal{L}_a^2) [r_1^2 + r_2^2 - 2r_1r_2\cos(\theta_1 - \theta_2)]$ (4) 互强度通过圆孔硬边光阑 $a = a_0$ 的传输可由惠更斯 -菲涅耳衍射积分公式描述:

$$J_{2}(r_{1}', r_{2}', z) = \left(\frac{1}{\lambda z}\right)^{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} r_{1}r_{2} dr_{1} d\theta_{1} dr_{2} d\theta_{2} \times J_{1}(r_{1}, r_{2}, 0) \exp\{-\frac{i\pi}{\lambda z} \left[r_{1}^{2} + r_{1}^{\prime 2} - 2r_{1}r_{1}'\cos(\theta_{1} - \varphi_{1})\right]\right]$$

$$(r_2^2 + r_2^{\prime 2} - 2r_2r_2^{\prime}\cos(\theta_2 - \varphi_2))]$$
 (5)
式中, λ 为波长, *z*为观察面与光阑的距离。

将 (4)式代入 (5)式,并令 $r_1' = r_2' = r'$, $\varphi_1 = \varphi_2 = \varphi$, 得到有振幅调制光束经圆孔光阑衍射后的光强为: $I_2(\vec{\rho}, z) = F^2 \int_0^{2} \int_0^{1} \int_0^{2} \int_0^{1} \rho_1 \rho_2 d\rho_1 d\theta_1 d\rho_2 d\theta_2 \{ \exp[A_1 \rho_1^2 + 2A\rho'\rho_1 \cos(\theta_1 - \varphi)] \exp[A_2 \rho_2^2 - i2A\rho'\rho_2 \cos(\theta_2 - \varphi)] - L[\rho_1^2 + \rho_2^2 - 2\rho_1 \rho_2 \cos(\theta_1 - \theta_2)] \exp[-iA\rho' + i2A\rho'\rho_1 \times \cos(\theta_1 - \varphi)] \exp[iA\rho_2^2 - i2A\rho'\rho_2 \cos(\theta_2 - \varphi)] \}$ (6) 式中, $\rho = r'/a_0$, $\rho = r_1/a_0 \rho_2 = r_2/a_0 F = a_0^2/\lambda_z$ (菲涅 耳数), $L = \sigma_a^2 a_0^2 L_a^2$, $A = \pi F$, $A_1 = -a_0^2/w_0^2 - \pi F$, $A_2 =$

$$-a_0^2 h v_0^2 + \pi F_{o}$$

令 $\rho' = 0$ 得到有振幅调制光束经圆孔光阑衍射后 的轴上光强:

$$I_{2}(0, z) = F^{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{1} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left[$$

现考虑锯齿光阑,其半径可表示如下^[3]:

 $a = a_0 [1 + \beta \sin(m_1 \theta) \sin(m_2 \theta)]$ (8) 式中, $\beta = \delta a_0 / a_0$ 是锯齿振幅 δa_0 与平均半径 a_0 的比 例; m_1 和 m_2 是锯齿光阑的两个变化周期。将(8)式 代入(5)式得到有振幅调制光束经锯齿光阑衍射后的 光强和轴上光强分别为:

$$\begin{split} I_{2}(\vec{\rho},z) &= F^{2} \int_{-\infty}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} \int_{\Omega}^{2} \rho_{1} \rho_{2} \, d\rho_{1} \, d\rho_{1} \, d\rho_{2} \, d\rho_{2} \, f \exp[A_{1}\vec{\rho}_{1}^{2} + 2A\vec{\rho}'\rho_{1}\cos(\theta_{1} - \varphi)] \exp[A_{2}\vec{\rho}_{2}^{2} - i2A\vec{\rho}'\rho_{2}\cos(\theta_{2} - \varphi)] - L[\vec{\rho}_{1}^{2} + \vec{\rho}_{2}^{2} - 2\rho_{1}\rho_{2}\cos(\theta_{1} - \theta_{2})] \exp[-i4\vec{\rho}_{1}^{2} + i2A\vec{\rho}'\rho_{1} \times \cos(\theta_{1} - \varphi)] \exp[i4\vec{\rho}_{2}^{2} - i2A\vec{\rho}'\rho_{2}\cos(\theta_{2} - \varphi)]] \quad (9) \\ I_{2}(0, z) &= F^{2} \int_{-\infty}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} \rho_{1}\rho_{2} \, d\rho_{1} \, d\rho_{1} \, d\rho_{2} \, d\theta_{2} \, f \exp(A_{1}\vec{\rho}_{1}^{2}) \times \exp(A_{2}\vec{\rho}_{2}^{2}) - L[\vec{\rho}_{1}^{2} + \vec{\rho}_{2}^{2} - 2\rho_{1}\rho_{2}\cos(\theta_{1} - \theta_{2})] \times \exp(-i4\vec{\rho}_{1}^{2}) \exp(i4\vec{\rho}_{2}^{2})] \quad (10) \end{split}$$

 $\vec{\mathbf{x}} \cdot \vec{\mathbf{p}}, \ n_1 = 1 + \beta \sin(m_1 \theta_1) \sin(m_2 \theta_1), \ n_2 = 1 + \beta \times \sin(m_1 \theta_2) \sin(m_2 \theta_2)_{\circ}$

填充因子定义为在近场的光强平均值 Ī与光强最 大值 I_m之比, 即:

$$f = \bar{I}/I_{\text{max}} \tag{11}$$

2 数值计算结果和分析





Fig 1 Axial intensity distributions of a laser beam with amplitude modular tions diffracted versus bresnel number F



Fig 2 Transversal intensity distributions of a laser beam with amplitude modulations diffracted by a hard-edged circular aperture with $a_0 = 0.4$ mm (-) and by a serrated aperture with $a = a_0 [1 + 0.05 \times sin(500) sin(50)]$ (°°°), $\varphi = \pi /2$

束的光强分布, 计算中除特殊说明外, 取 $L_a^2 = 20a_0^2 \sigma_a^2 = 0$ 2。其中, 图 1是有振幅调制光束经圆孔硬边光阑 $a_0 = 0$ 4mm (见图 1a)和锯齿光阑 $a = a_0 [1 + 0 05 \times sn(500) sn(50)]$ (见图 1b)衍射后轴上光强分布随菲 涅耳数 F 的变化。由图知, 有振幅调制光束经圆孔光阑 衍射后轴上光强随菲涅耳数 F 呈周期振荡, 而锯齿光阑 可抑制衍射调制。图 2是有振幅调制光束经圆孔硬边 光阑 $a_0 = 0$ 4mm和锯齿光阑 $a = a_0 [1 + 0 05 sn(500) \times sn(50)]$ 衍射后横向光强分布, 图 2a + F = 15 图 2b + F = 35, 图 2表明, 有振幅调制光束经锯齿光阑衍射后的横向光强分布比经圆孔光阑衍射后的横向光强分布 要平滑, 且轴上光强减小。图 $2a + f_e = 0$ $23 f_e = 0$ 41





图 2b中 f_{e} = 0 20 f_{s} = 0 43,可见锯齿光阑有较大的填充因子。图 3是有振幅调制光束经锯齿光阑 $a = a_{0} \times [1+0.05\sin(500)\sin(50)]$ 衍射后 F = 15处横向光强分布,图 3a中 $\sigma_{a}^{2} = 0.2$ 图 3b中 $\sigma_{a}^{2} = 0.4$ 由图知,光强调制强度 σ_{a}^{2} 对有振幅调制光束经锯齿光阑衍射后的横向光强分布无明显影响,这是由于振幅调制尺度 L_{a} 很大的缘故。对两种情况,填充因子 f均为 0 41。

图 4是有振幅调制光束经锯齿光阑 $a = a_0 [1 + \beta \sin(m_1 \theta) \sin(m_2 \theta)]$ 衍射后轴上光强分布随菲涅耳数 F 的变化,图 4a中 $\beta = 0.03, m_1 = 50, m_2 = 5,图$ 4b中 $\beta = 0.05, m_1 = 10, m_2 = 1,图$ 4c中 $\beta = 0.05, m_1 = 50,$ $m_2 = 10$ 由图 4a与图 1b比较知, β 越小, 衍射调制被 抑制区域所对应的 F 就越大, 并且衍射调制被抑制区 域的范围也越大, 故可通过调整 β 来抑制所关心区域 内的衍射调制。由图 4b 图 4c与图 1b比较知, $m_b m_2$ 的大小对衍射调制无影响, 但 $m_b m_2$ 之差的大小对



Fig 4 Axial intensity distributions of a laser beam with amplitude modulations diffracted by a servated aperture with $a = a_0 [1 + \beta \sin(m_1 \theta) \sin(m_2 \theta)]$ versus F resnel number F

衍射调制的幅度有影响, 一般 m_1, m_2 要相差大 些 (一 $m_1 \ge 10n_2$)才能抑制轴上光强的衍射调制。图 5是



Fig 5 Transversal intensity distributions at the position F = 15 of a laser beam swith amplitude modulations diffracted by a servated aperture with $a = a_0 [1 + 0.05 \sin(m_1 \theta) \sin(m_2 \theta)]$ for different values of $\varphi = 0(-)$ and $\varphi = \pi / 100 (\circ \circ \circ)$

有振幅调制光束经锯齿光阑 $a = a_0 [1 + 0 05 \sin(m_1 \theta) \times \sin(m_2 \theta)]$ 衍射后 F = 15处不同方位角 Θ 的横向光强 分布,图 5a中 $m_1 = 50$, $m_2 = 5$,图 5b中 $m_1 = 10$, $m_2 = 1$, 由图知,有振幅调制光束经锯齿光阑衍射后,在同一位 置小方位角变化内的光强分布无明显差异,但 m_1, m_2 对其近轴附近的光强分布有影响,因此若要使近轴附 近的光强分布较均匀, m_1 应适当大些,例如可取 $m_1 = 50, m_2 = 5$ 、图 5a中 $f_{\varphi=0} = 0$ 47, $f_{\varphi=\pi/100} = 0$ 46,图 5b 中 $f_{\varphi=0} = 0$ 38, $f_{\varphi=\pi/100} = 0$. 36,

3 小 结

用惠更斯-菲涅耳衍射积分对有振幅调制光束经 锯齿光阑的衍射作了研究,并与经圆孔硬边光阑的衍 射作了计算比较。结果表明,锯齿光阑有较大的填充 因子,能抑制轴上光强的衍射调制,并降低横向光强分 布的不均匀性。还讨论了锯齿光阑参数对有振幅调制 光束衍射特性的影响,可通过调整参数 β来抑制所关 心区域内的衍射调制,只有选用适当的参数 m₁, m₂ 才 能获得较均匀的横向光强分布和较大的填充因子。所 得结果对高功率激光系统中光阑及其参数选择有应用 意义。

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Fig 9 Dropping trend after the laser scanning



Fig 10 Microstructure of the quenching layer after the laser treatment 3所示),该层组织也是珠光体,但晶粒明显比基体细化很多,即在该区域形成索氏体和屈氏体组织。

4 结 论

(1)激光表面强化的效果取决于激光扫描所形成 的淬硬层深度和显微硬度分布,后两者受到激光扫描 热循环规律的影响。

(2)由于激光能量高度集中、因此,激光扫描过 程中其热影响区只是局限在很小的一个范围内,在进 行理论分析时边界条件可以大为简化。

(3)激光扫描时,工件表层经历的热循环过程差 别很大,表面点的升温速度和最高温度远远大于内部 各点;而且光斑区域内各点的差别亦很大,中心点的烈 度要远远高于边缘点,因此,造成激光淬硬层呈"月 牙"形分布的特点。

(4)在同一条扫描路径上, 各点的热循环规律基本保持一致(只是在扫描的最初和结束稍有差别), 亦 即激光扫描虽然是一个动态过程, 是时间和空间坐标 的双重函数, 但实际从时间历程上看处于准稳态。

(5)根据热像仪实拍的温度场分布与有限元仿真 结果对比,可知,数值计算过程是真实可信的。

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